

To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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This is one of the years when Kansas confines her eloquence to her crop statistics.

The season for killing deer hunters in the Adirondacks has already opened quite successfully.

Oyster Bay has now become so quiet that Berlin, London, Paris and St. Petersburg have a chance of being heard.

The clergymen who approve of divorces, and who know of the sin and misery of mistaken marriages, are now beginning to offer valuable testimony.

Think of Hearst's turning upon Tammany, after it had sent him to Congress. It is the first instance of such ingratitude.

Another "element" has appeared in politics. The New York push-cart men are giving strong support to Mayor McClellan because of friendly acts.

An application to have Mrs. Newman, widow of the Bishop, declared incompetent to manage her property has been denied by the courts.

It is hard to pity an automobilist who gets hurt in running his machine over country roads at the rate of 40 or 50 miles an hour, where locomotives are not run more than 30 miles an hour over carefully-prepared and well-fenced tracks.

Germany is eager to build a navy equal to Great Britain's, but her financiers do not see how she is going to maintain at the same time an army large enough to whip any other Nation. Armies and navies are too costly establishments for one country to maintain both on a large scale.

There is no joke about the besom of reform in Oregon. Three out of the State's delegation to Congress have been sorely smitten by it. Senator Mitchell and Representative Williamson have been convicted and sentenced, and Binger Hermann, who is a member of the 59th Congress, with the other two, is under indictment, with the outlook very unfavorable to him.

The veterans in the membership of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., are strongly dissatisfied because the directors refused to allow the club rooms to be used for a reception to Commander-in-Chief Tamm. Past Commander Henry W. Knight, of U. S. Grant Post, has resigned from the club, and it is said that a number of others will follow his example.

Kentucky, too, has something better to think about than the Booker Washington invitation to dinner or appointment somewhere of a negro postmaster. The tobacco crop is the largest in the history of Kentucky. There was an increase in acreage this year of more than 10,000, and the yield is estimated at 230,000,000 pounds, against 180,000,000 pounds for the biggest previous year. Not only is there plenty of tobacco, but it commands a high price and the average will be eight cents a pound.

Col. H. C. Loomis, Past Department Commander of Kansas, G.A.R., died at his home at Winfield, Kan., after an operation on his foot for gangrene. He was 72 years old, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 154th N. Y. during the war. He was also a prominent Mason and member of the Loyal Legion. Comrade Loomis was very popular in Kansas, and made an excellent Department Commander. The splendid showing in many ways made by Kansas at the National Encampment at Washington will be long remembered by those who were present.

William Randolph Hearst is going to make a shy for the New York Mayorality upon a platform advocating municipal ownership of all public utilities. The success of Dunne, Chicago, has stimulated the "Come-Outers" in the Democracy to take up this Socialist issue, and they talk as if they had strong hopes of success. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has come out in a letter supporting Government ownership and asserting that there is a growing demand for Government interference to protect the public from the tyranny of monopolists.

MRS. BLACKMAN'S THANKS.

Comrade J. J. McCarty, Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief King, has received the following letter from Mrs. Blackman:

World's End Farm, Hingham.
Col. J. J. McCarty,
My Dear Sir: I write to thank you, and through you the members of my husband's staff, for the magnificent loving cup which reached me yesterday by the hands of the Past Adjutant-General and the Past Assistant Adjutant-General.
It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, and I greatly value the sentiments expressed in the fine marking, and the wonderfully well-done Commander-in-Chief's badge.
I am deeply touched by the mark of esteem on the part of my dear husband's beloved comrades, and thank them with all my heart. With kindest regards,
Sincerely yours,
Helen R. Blackman.
(Mrs. Wilmon W. Blackman.)
Sept. 27, 1905.

THE ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Never in the history of parties in any country was there one left in so abject a position as the Democratic Party by the issue of the last Presidential election. Its downfall began a half-century ago, when the better portion of it refused to be prostituted to the wicked schemes of those who would have extended slavery all over the country and fastened the blighting curse permanently upon the Nation. Those who remained with the organization dragged it through the unholy venom of the Copperhead period, and then tried to resurrect it through the meretricious demagoguery of Greenbackism. After keeping the country in a tremor of fears for many years and seriously retarding its development by danger from this source its next move was an effort to blight the growing manufactures of the Nation and its rapid rise to wealth and power by the vicious heresy of Free Trade. For several campaigns it prosecuted a contest against our manufactures and home industries as malevolent and vindictive as the spirit with which it had precipitated the issue of the rebellion. In a most unlucky day it achieved to National power in 1892, and the announcement of its victory checked the mill-wheels all over the country, put out the furnace-fires from Maine to California, started banks to toppling and money fleeing from circulation to be hoarded in vaults and strong-boxes. Before the votes had been officially canvassed millions of men found themselves out of employment, with their wives and children watching with haggard faces and scared eyes the approach of the winter season. The number of rusting mill-wheels; of furnaces in which the fires had died; of stores and banks which had put up their shutters; of little homes which went under the Sheriff's hammer, increased like the spread of a pestilence with every day that the Democratic Party remained in power. There was no ray of light in all that long night of gloom and depression until the Republicans began to carry the various States and the day of better things dawned when the verdict of the people turned every Democrat out that held a National office and elected as President of the United States William McKinley, who had attained to National reputation by a lifelong and successful battling with everything which Democracy represented. Like quacks in medicine and mountebanks in other affairs, the Democracy merely turned from one exposed and repudiated fatuity to another equally specious, equally false, equally misleading and equally dangerous. As the wickedness of slavery extension was followed by the malignity of Copperheadism, so this was succeeded by the arrant delusion of Greenbackism, to be in turn discarded for the ruinous policy of Free Trade. When the indisputable demonstration of the wicked folly of Free Trade came in a country prostrated from prosperity to the verge of ruin the Democrats came forward with the nostrum of Free Silver to distract attention from the grievous results of their former prescriptions. It was like the old quack who attempted to restore the strength of the patient which he had exhausted with calomel by taking from his veins quarts of his blood. Again the party was repudiated by a vote so decisive that it seemed as if its power for harm had been permanently destroyed. Freed from the nightmare of its possible return to power, the country has made such strides in prosperity as were never before witnessed in its history. Since the triumphant re-election of William McKinley the country has had advancement in every good thing which has astonished the world. Great as may have been our progress in the earlier periods of the country's history, that made in the past nine years has been richer in all that contributed to the comfort and happiness of every man and woman than any previous half-century of our National career. It was sanguinely hoped that a party bearing such a load of iniquitous history and so overwhelming defeat would disappear and leave not even its name as a reminder. It has not. The same men whose names are associated so intimately with all the party's ignoble past, with its continual plots against the well-being and prosperity of the country are now found working together as they have in the past, and no matter what guise or flag they may assume, it must be believed that their purposes are no better than those which leagued them together in their former efforts. This is not a harsh assumption. All men are prone to error, and every man is mistaken, more or less often in life. But when we find the same men perpetually in the same political aggregation, perpetually advocating something which is inimical to the country and which the country decides eventually is strongly inimical, and when we find the same men have never in the past been colleagues together for anything which has proven of benefit to the country, then we are strongly justified in regarding whatever they may propose as fraught with danger.

This is absolutely the condition of things in Pennsylvania. The men who are in control of the so-called Reform Movement—the men who are engineering its operations—the men who are gathering up its voters and mustering their strength for the contest against the regular Republican ticket, are mainly those who in the past we have only heard of for their prominence in Free Silver, Free Trade, Greenbackism, Copperheadism and Pro-Slaveryism. Very few, and those among the less conspicuous, have had any connection with the movements which have been wholesome and beneficial for the country. Very few of them can point to votes and speeches or any assistance whatever given to the principles of the country's remarkable progress. The head of the Democratic ticket is a conspicuous example. Hon. William H. Berry, of Chester, is the candidate for State Treasurer. He has been active in politics all his life and as constantly implicated with principles and movements which have received the country's strongest condemnation. He was not prominent enough to have his position noted before 1896, but probably it was in the fullest accord with the Democratic heresies before that time. Then he came to the front as an ardent supporter of Bryan's Free Silver, and maintained this position in the succeeding campaign—that of 1900. He is still a strong supporter of Free Silver and will probably remain so until the Democratic Party can find some equally mischief-making issue to succeed it. He owes his selection for head of the ticket to the men who have been associated with him in all the previous vagaries of the Democratic Party, and they have honored him because of his consistency with them.

It seems incredible that the voters of Pennsylvania in this jubilee year of the Republican Party should seriously contemplate turning the State over to the men whose principles and policies it has been the Republican Party's mission to combat, who have persistently represented and urged all that the Republicans have feared and fought. The Democrats are making their campaign in Pennsylvania as in Ohio as their last desperate hope to prevent the party's extinction. If they can by any method or under any pretext carry the State it means a new lease of life for the Democratic Party and a recrudescence of all its potentialities for harm. The election of Mr. Berry for State Treasurer will have but one meaning for the country at large, and that is that a consistent, unflinching supporter of William J. Bryan and all the preceding dangerous fatuities of the Democratic Party has carried the great State of Pennsylvania. This will mean that the Republican Party is being discredited before the Nation, when its strongest State abandons it. It will mean that the Republicans who rolled up a plurality of 505,519 for Theodore Roosevelt will be regarded as having become tired of him and his policies, are repenting their votes and desirous of reversing their verdict. There can be no other explanation. The talk about local issues will fall on cold and disbelieving ears. The belief will pervade in every section of the country that the Republican Party is being repudiated in its stronghold and that the people there are turning away from it to the Democracy. It will be a measureless calamity to have such a feeling obtain all over the country. We are still too near the melancholy days of 1892-6 to regard the possibility of Democratic success without a chill.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania owe it to themselves, but still more strongly do they owe it to the country, that the present perfect sunshine of prosperity shall not be overshadowed by any ominous cloud rising in the State where the Republican Party virtually had its birth, where it has always received its strongest and steadiest support and which has contributed probably more than any other State to the wonderful career of the Republican Party in its half-century of existence. The party must not be discredited in Pennsylvania, and when the people of that glorious old State look at it properly they will undoubtedly make sure that President Roosevelt receives no rebuke or even repression from Pennsylvania.

INSURANCE EXPOSURES.

It looks as if the wash day and house cleaning for the insurance companies will be final and complete. One exposure brings on another, and any day is liable to blow a company which has hitherto escaped. Public attention is now occupied with the developments in regard to the amounts with which legislators have blackmailed the companies every year by bills which were only introduced to extort money. At the same time there is the astonishing revelation of the methods by which those at the head of the insurance companies have been taking care of themselves and relatives. The profits of Hyde and others of the Equitable managements pale before the liberal way in which President McCurdy of the New York Mutual has helped himself and his family. In the last 21 years he has taken from the company in the way of salary \$1,841,666.67, while his son, Richard A. McCurdy, the General Manager, has received during 19 years \$1,759,622.52. Louis A. Thebaud, son-in-law of President McCurdy, received during the same period \$932,831.80. Altogether during the past 20 years the McCurdy family has drawn from the Mutual over \$4,500,000. These revelations bring about the strongest comment from all sources, and which must induce the formation of a public opinion that will demand radical reforms. In a speech at Warrensburg, Mo., Gov. Folk said:

"If insurance companies cannot exist without resorting to bribery and surreptitious violations of the law, it would be better for the people that they be wiped out of existence. The time may come when the State will insure her own citizens at a far less cost and with far more safety to those who need that protection. When one reflects that Missouri alone sends away premiums amounting to \$14,084,946.18 a year, the gigantic nature of the insurance trust can be readily seen. The millions piled up in the great insurance companies seem to be the foundation of what is known as the 'system' where the affairs of the country are manipulated for the private gain of the few and the benefit of the special few."

The Wall Street Journal commenting on the bribery of legislators, says:

"It is difficult to find the fitting words with which to describe in its fullness the awful nature of the evil thus exposed. It is a National disgrace. It cannot be endured. There are more desperate payments had to be made in order to 'protect a situation.' We understand that there is no right thing which an insurance company, a railroad company, or any other corporation needs for the conduct of a legitimate business which it could not secure by making square and open appeal to the abiding sense of fairness in the American people. Submission to blackmail or bribery of Legislatures or corruption of elections is as unnecessary as the payment of regular party dues. It cannot be maintained."

It begins to look very much as if the same kind of reorganization which has taken place in the Equitable will have to be carried into effect in the other great insurance companies.

Decent people in New York are alarmed at a conspiracy between the Republican leaders and Tammany to knife District Attorney Jerome, who has won an enviable reputation as the uncompromising enemy of all forms of graft.

The Canadian Government is taking heroic steps to foster the development of manufactures. The Legislature of British Columbia has enacted a law that not a stick of timber shall be exported to the United States, but if Americans want to manufacture timber products they must come to the Province to do so. In consequence six large booms of logs ready for shipment to the United States have been seized and the matter has created a good deal of excitement on both sides of the line, as the owners of timbered lands want to sell the shingle and lumber mills of the United States want to buy. An enormous smuggling business has already developed.

Alas, how little education promotes honesty. Newton C. Dougherty, the Peoria Superintendent of Schools, has already been indicted 110 times, of which 45 are for forgery and 39 for embezzlement. It is said that Mr. Dougherty will set up a plea of insanity brought on by a fall from a horse some years ago.

Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, is finding that municipal ownership is traveling a rocky road full of breakdowns. His first plan has been defeated in the City Council by the decisive vote of 45 to 18. This plan provided for the organization of a corporation of representative citizens, which was to construct about 90 miles of tramways to parallel the present lines. It is now said that Dunne will have to introduce his alternative plan, which is the purchase or condemnation of all the present lines. This was the plan advocated by his opponent, Mr. Harlan, and severely criticised by Mayor Dunne as dilatory.

THE PHILADELPHIA "REFORM" RING.

Mayor Weaver Organizes a More Obnoxious Despotism Than Any the City Has Known.

Special Correspondence, National Tribune.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 14, 1905.—The political situation here reminds me of an old Ohio story. The Black Swamp country was thickly settled with old-fashioned Germans, very sturdy and very set in their ways. It was the practice in one Township for the brawny political boss to station himself in front of the polls with a big club and compel every one to show him his ticket as he approached to vote. Some of the younger generation resented this tyranny against what they had been taught to believe was one of the dearest rights of American freemen. They canvassed the situation angrily, and the big muscles and the savage disposition, and none of them cared to tackle him. Finally one young fellow who felt his muscles growing on him volunteered to be their champion and tackle the boss. He went up at the head of the band and angrily asserted his independence as an American freeman and refused to vote as he pleased, and refused to show his ticket. This was a direct challenge which the boss could not refuse, and he immediately mixed-up with the young fellow. The combat was long, feuged and for a time indecisive. At last the younger got the better of the boss, choked him into yelling "enough" and wrested from him the club, the young fellow's bossing. The younger jumped up with the club in his hand and turning to his companions said:

"If insurance companies cannot exist without resorting to bribery and surreptitious violations of the law, it would be better for the people that they be wiped out of existence. The time may come when the State will insure her own citizens at a far less cost and with far more safety to those who need that protection. When one reflects that Missouri alone sends away premiums amounting to \$14,084,946.18 a year, the gigantic nature of the insurance trust can be readily seen. The millions piled up in the great insurance companies seem to be the foundation of what is known as the 'system' where the affairs of the country are manipulated for the private gain of the few and the benefit of the special few."

Something very much akin to this has happened in Philadelphia. There has been the most vociferous exclamation against the alleged political ring which has been governing Philadelphia, and a large part of the Reform Movement inaugurated with such fanfare and with such promises of breaking down the "ring." It was held that if this could be accomplished all the other desired good results of Civic Government would follow. The head of the Reform Movement was the Mayor or the City, a man who had been for years identified with the "ring." If such thing existed, who had received the club from his hand, and they had worked his association with it industriously and for promotions beyond what his abilities and character warranted. There were more desperate payments had to be made in order to "protect a situation." We understand that there is no right thing which an insurance company, a railroad company, or any other corporation needs for the conduct of a legitimate business which it could not secure by making square and open appeal to the abiding sense of fairness in the American people. Submission to blackmail or bribery of Legislatures or corruption of elections is as unnecessary as the payment of regular party dues. It cannot be maintained."

There had been much talk about the interference of the Police and Fire Department and political matters under the old regime, but under Mayor Weaver there has been no disguise of their work. Orders have been issued to the police over the Lieutenant's desk to take part in the political meetings and to do everything possible to embarrass the opposition. The success of the regular Republican ticket.

Caucuses are being held in every ward in the city, composed of officers of the various departments under the Weaver administration, and at which the policemen and firemen predominate. Campaign assessments are levied to further the cause of the Weaver administration, and the party and to plan for the formation of John Weaver Marching Clubs made up of city employees, to turn out in parades on the best of the candidates of the City Party.

At these caucuses Police Lieutenants and Sergeants are among those who address the employees of the city, all of whom are expected to turn out that they must turn in for the City Party ticket, as their "bread and butter" is at stake.

These are the exact words used by one of the Police Lieutenants who spoke to his men in a station house. The orders to the Lieutenants to do the work directed from the City Hall are given with full knowledge of Mayor Weaver. The Lieutenants have not their hearts in the work, but are simply obeying orders.

Police officers are employed in the distribution of campaign buttons for the City Party, and the police patrol wagons are used to deliver boxes of these buttons.

Cabinet Officer Issues Orders.

A member of the Mayor's Cabinet, Director Shoyer, nightly makes his headquarters in the police station house in the Nineteenth Ward, and gives instructions to the police officers under the City administration to work and vote for the City Party ticket.

City employees in every department of the Weaver administration are being assessed to defray the expenses of the City Party campaign. Where Republican office holders under the Mayor refuse either to work for the City Party ticket or to give part of their wages to go into its treasury, they are discharged without further notice, while the Republicans who are so unscrupulous as to hold place under Mayor Weaver are being intimidated and terrorized in the campaign to wreck the Republican organization. The Mayor is making an effort to advance the cause of the City Party by the use of those of the Republican ticket. All of the leading Philadelphia papers are controlled in one way or another by the Weaver family and its associates. The potential influence of the city advertising. They are distorting and coloring every item of news to further Weaver and injure the Republicans. This has become so palpable that a large number of wealthy and influential Republicans are subscribing liberally to the cause of the City Party, and are trying to outdo the efforts of the discarded politicians.

JUSTICE STEWART.

The Superior Record of One of the Most Publicly Nominated for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

John Stewart (born at Shippensburg, Pa., Nov. 4, 1839), son of Dr. Alexander and Elizabeth (Hamill) Stewart, received his elementary education in the schools of his native town and at Millwood Academy, Shade Gap, Pa., and was graduated from Princeton College in 1857. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Judge Frederick Watts at Carlisle, Pa., and was admitted to the Bar of Cumberland County in 1860. Choosing Chambersburg as his future home, he was admitted to the Franklin County Bar, Jan. 23, 1861, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. His practice was interrupted by the exigencies of the civil war, and he was mustered into the service of the United States as First Lieutenant of Co. A, 126th Pa. Aug. 11, 1862, and promoted to be Adjutant of the regiment, Aug. 15, 1862. Later on he became Mustered Officer of his division in the Fifth Corps, in which capacity he served until the battle of Chancellorsville, after which he resumed his duties of Adjutant and was mustered out with his regiment May 20, 1863. After his return to civil life he devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession, first in association with Col. A. K. McClure, and later with Col. Thomas B. Kennedy, the former of whom was a member of the Pennsylvania Bar. He was very successful and prominent in his profession, and until his election to the bench, commanded a large and lucrative practice. He has always been a Republican in politics, with the courage to assert his personal and political independence of party dictation. He was again a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in Baltimore in 1863, which nominated President Lincoln for a second term. He represented the 19th Senatorial District in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, which framed the Constitution of 1874. In 1886 he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the occasion of Gen. Grant's first election as President, and he was again a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876, at Cincinnati, which nominated President Hayes. He represented the District comprising the counties of Franklin and Huntingdon in the State Senate of 1881-4. In 1884 he was again a Delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated James B. Weaver for President, and was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Delegation.

In 1888 he was elected President Judge of the 30th Judicial District, and was re-elected in 1893. His course on the bench has been characterized by legal acumen, judicial fairness, independence and unquestioned integrity. The ruling of few Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Pennsylvania have been so seldom reversed by the Superior and Supreme Courts. Having been appointed by Governor Pennock to the office of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to succeed Justice Dean, Judge Stewart resigned from the Common Pleas Bench June 21, 1905, and took his seat in the highest court in the State the following day.

Judge Stewart has been nominated by the Republican State Convention for a full term of the Judicial office, and was re-elected on Aug. 16. This makes a record which is unique in the history of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. From his judicial duties, Judge Stewart takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the well-being of the County and County-seat. He is a member of the Board of Supervisors, and has frequently addressed the members of the Post. He is a Trustee of Wilson College for Women, and has always been active in promoting the prosperity of the college. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania, of the Society of the Scotch-Irish in America and of the Kittickonting Historical Society. He was President of the Scotch-Irish Congress held in Chambersburg in 1901, and served for five years as the first President of the Scotch-Irish Society. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College in June, 1903, and by Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg, in 1905. Judge Stewart is married, and has a daughter of Samuel B. and Anna (Worrell) Lamour, of Alexandria, Va., in 1862.

The Anderson Family Quarrels.

The Boys Worse Than Quattrill—Accidental Death of the Sisters.

Editor National Tribune: Geo. W. Bowers, New Philadelphia, Ohio, gave in the National Tribune an account of the death of Mrs. Quattrill, mother of the guerrilla of that name, and the terror of Missouri and Kansas during the civil war.

I wish to correct Mr. Bowers's statement, "That with the James boys, etc." The James boys, Jesse and Frank, did not have much, if anything, to do with the oldest Miss Anderson, a member of the guerrilla of that name, and the terror of Missouri and Kansas during the civil war.

The Anderson brothers were the backbone of the band. In fact, Bill Anderson, the oldest of the brothers, was second in command, and many people in Missouri and Kansas thought at that time that Bill Anderson was bolder and more daring than Quattrill. It is of this Anderson family, and the tragic death of one of the Anderson girls, who with some other girls, in Kansas City, Mo., in the Summer of 1863, that I now wish to write.

The Anderson family lived in Morris County, Kan., before the war, on a claim some 10 miles southeast of Council Grove. They had a neighbor named Baker.

During the Kansas troubles old man Baker killed old man Anderson. At the breaking out of the civil war, Anderson's boys killed old man Baker, and burned his body in his house. The next heard of the Andersons the boys were with Quattrill, and the girls were in Missouri, near Kansas City. Early in the Summer of 1863 the commander at Kansas City thought best to arrest certain people in the vicinity, thinking they were harboring information to Quattrill. Among those put in prison were several women and girls; one family by the name of Van Ness, a Mrs. G. and a Miss H. The girls, aged respectively about eight and ten years, and three or four young women whose names I have forgotten, and the three sisters of the Anderson brothers. The Andersons were a quiet, civil-mannered family; the next one was much like her brothers. She hated the boys in blue worse than snakes. If any soldier ever stepped inside of the

THE BUILDING STOOD ON A HILLSIDE.

The morning of the day of the accident that caused the death of three or four girls Mrs. Gray asked me to get her a pass for her and her two little girls to visit in the city for a few days, and I did it. That little act of kindness has always been a pleasure to me, as it saved the lives of Mrs. Gray and her two little daughters. The building stood on a hillside, and was a large structure in McGee's Addition, that the Government had taken possession of to be used for all purposes. The east part of the building was brick, three stories above the basement. The basement walls were built of brick, which was the reason of the building falling down; although the talk at the time was that the war, among some people, was that it was a plot to blow the building up to kill the women prisoners. That is simply a story.

The building stood on a hillside, so that the rear was not as high above the ground by one story as the side facing the street. The building was a large structure in McGee's Addition, that the Government had taken possession of to be used for all purposes. The east part of the building was brick, three stories above the basement. The basement walls were built of brick, which was the reason of the building falling down; although the talk at the time was that the war, among some people, was that it was a plot to blow the building up to kill the women prisoners. That is simply a story.

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prison door where she was received a tongue lashing that he would not soon forget—at least, I always got such a feeling.

The morning of the day of the accident that caused the death of three or four girls Mrs. Gray asked me to get her a pass for her and her two little girls to visit in the city for a few days, and I did it. That little act of kindness has always been a pleasure to me, as it saved the lives of Mrs. Gray and her two little daughters. The building stood on a hillside, and was a large structure in McGee's Addition, that the Government had taken possession of to be used for all purposes. The east part of the building was brick, three stories above the basement. The basement walls were built of brick, which was the reason of the building falling down; although the talk at the time was that the war, among some people, was that it was a plot to blow the building up to kill the women prisoners. That is simply a story.

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